Pittsboro Comprehensive Transportation Plan







NCDOT Transportation Planning Branch

September 22, 2010



Overview

- What is a Comprehensive Transportation Plan
- How the CTP fits into the planning process
- Benefits of a CTP
- CTP process
- Next Steps
- Q&A

Consultant Support

- Wilbur Smith Associates
- Extensive experience with transportation planning, traffic forecasting, and roadway design
- Facilitate coordination between the study's stakeholders:
 - State government;
 - Local government;
 - Private developers; and,
 - the Community



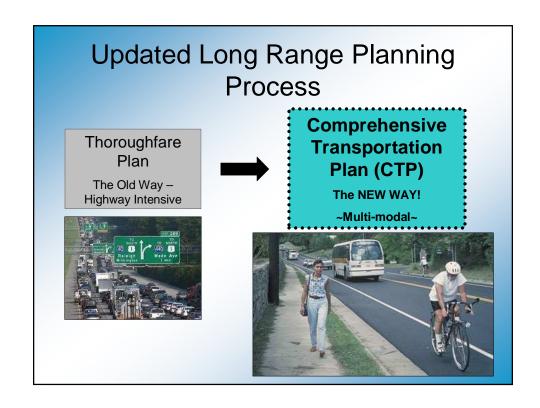


What is a CTP?



(Comprehensive Transportation Plan)

- A long-range, multi-modal transportation plan
- Developed cooperatively with NCDOT, the local planning organizations, and representatives from the municipality and county
- Emphasizes incorporating local land use plans and community goals
- Adopted at 3 levels local (municipality/county), regional (MPO/RPO), and state (NCDOT)



Components of a CTP

- Map set and written report
- Multi-modal
 - Highway
 - Public Transportation and Rail
 - Bicycle
 - Pedestrian











Components of a CTP (cont.)

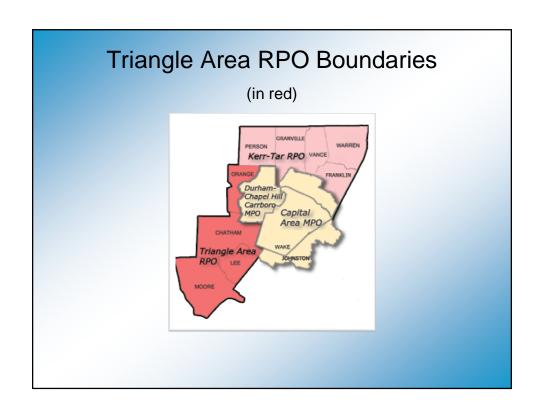
- Recommendations
 - Existing, Needs Improvement, Recommended
- Highway Categories
 - Freeways, Expressways, Boulevards, Other Major Thoroughfares, Minor Thoroughfares
- The current effort in Pittsboro is focusing solely on the Highway element of the CTP

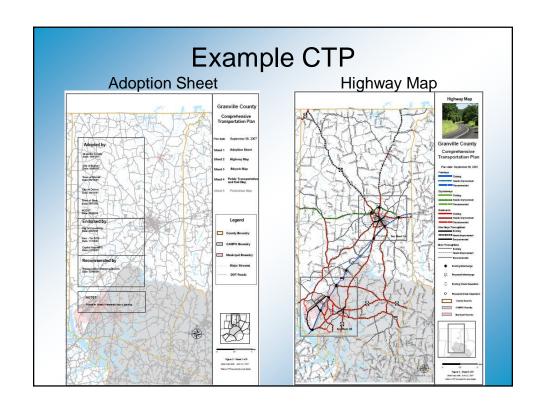
Where does a CTP fit in the big picture with an RPO?

- Projects would be selected from a CTP for inclusion in the Transportation Improvement Program (TIP)
 - RPO = Rural Planning Organization
 - Triangle Area RPO
 - The CTP has a 25-30 year time span and is not fiscally constrained
 - TIP is a 7-year planning document and funding schedule, adopted by NCDOT Board of Transportation

Comprehensive
Transportation Plan
(25-30 year plan)

TIP
(7 year plan)





Benefits of a CTP

- Common, cohesive future transportation vision among the county, its municipalities, NCDOT, and the planning organizations
- Emphasis on incorporation of local priorities, local land use plans, community goals, and statewide goals (Strategic Highway Corridors)
- Customer-friendly documentation
- Emphasis on multiple modes of transportation eases travel demand and allows travelers more choices
- Well-informed public
- Corridor protection for future growth needs



Corridor Protection



Benjamin Parkway (Greensboro) protected corridor in 1981

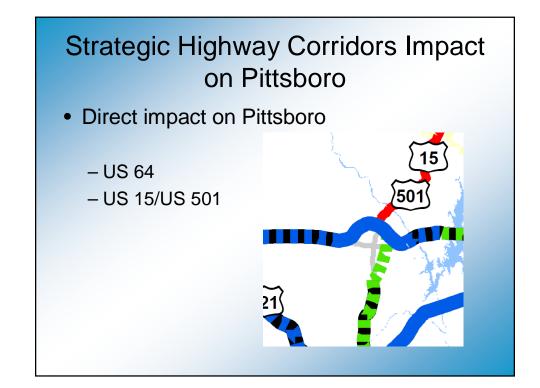


Benjamin Parkway after construction in 1990

Strategic Highway Corridors (SHC)

- Primary purpose: "to provide a network of highspeed, safe, reliable highways throughout North Carolina"
- Ultimate vision for maintaining statewide mobility
 - Specifically identifies the desired facility type for each corridor
- Three main "themes"
 - Mobility and connectivity
 - Economic prosperity
 - Environmental stewardship





Freeway Facility



US 74 Near Waynesville

- High mobility, low access
- 55mph or greater
- Cross section: minimum 4 lanes with median
- Connections provided only at interchanges; all cross streets are grade-separated
- Driveways not allowed
- Traffic signals not allowed
- Examples: I-40, I-95, US 64 from Rocky Mount to Williamston, US 1 from Raleigh to Sanford



US 264 East of I-95

Expressway Facility



US 221 (Marion Bypass)

US 220 in Rockingham County

- High mobility, low access
- 45 to 60 mph
- Cross section: minimum 4 lanes with median
- Connections at interchanges (major cross streets) and at-grade intersections (minor cross streets)
- Driveways limited in location and number, right-in/right-out only
- Traffic signals not allowed
- Examples: US 117 north of I-40, US 74 just east of I-277 in Charlotte

Boulevard Facility



US 70 East of Goldsboro

- Moderate mobility, moderate access
- 30 to 55mph
- Cross section: minimum 2 lanes with median
- Connections are at-grade intersections for most major and minor cross streets
- Driveways allowed primarily rightin/right-out; consolidation and sharing access is encouraged
- Traffic signals allowed
- Examples: US 1 in Raleigh, NC 55 (Holly Springs Bypass), US 70 from Clayton to Garner



Cary Parkway

Major/Minor Thoroughfares

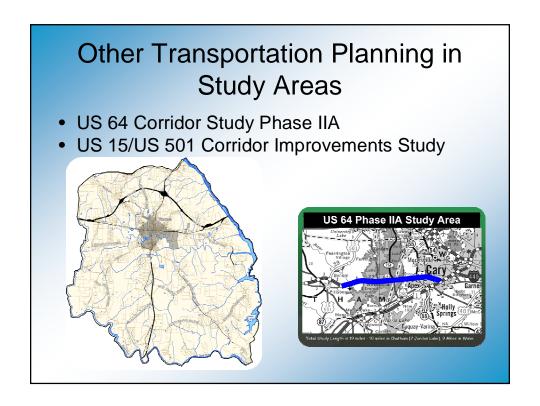


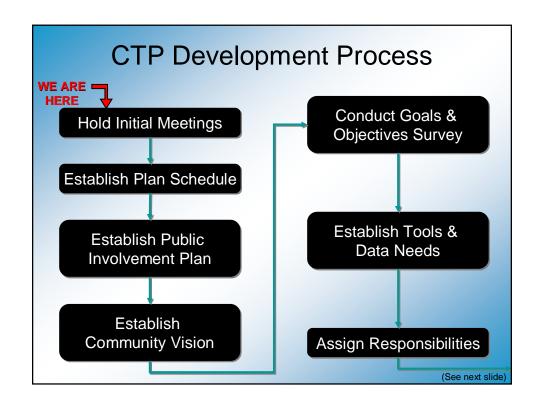
US 441 South of Dillsboro

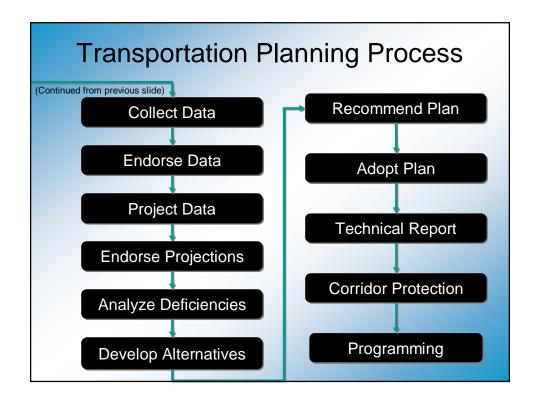


US 13 North of Ahoskie

- · Balanced mobility and access
- 25 to 55mph
- Cross section: minimum 2 lanes, no median; includes facilities with a continuous left turn lane
- Connections are at-grade intersections
- Driveways allowed with full movements; consolidate and share access when possible
- Traffic signals allowed
- Examples: NC 86 north of Hillsborough, US 64 in Siler City, US 70 in Kinston, NC 168 in Currituck County







Next Steps

- Establish Steering Committee (Town)
 - Town Staff
 - Elected Officials
 - RPO
 - NCDOT
 - Public
- Develop internal and external website (WSA/NCDOT)
- Determine future land use projections (Town/WSA)
 - Developed on TAZ level, may require some TAZ refinement
 - Roberto to interface with Town staff
- Data collection
 - Street inventory
 - Traffic counts
 - Environmental data

Next Steps

- Project future no-build traffic volumes (WSA)
- Establish potential roadway solutions (WSA)
 - Scenario modeling
 - Environmental considerations
- Steering committee / public meeting (WSA)
 - October
- Refine roadway solutions
- Steering committee meeting (WSA)
 - Late November
 - Develop final recommendations
- Commissioners / TARPO meetings
 - December
- Develop report
 - Late December



Thank you! Questions?

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www.ncdot.org/doh/preconstruct/planning/pittsboro.html